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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SOURCE Zemedelske Noviny.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION RISES

In 1947-48, the consumption of nitrogen fertilizer in Czechoslovakia was 80 percent greater than in 1937. In 1949, twenty-six times more trucks were made available to agriculture than in 1937.

In 1947, Czechoslovak farmers owned 327,600 electric motors, 14,012 tractors, 285,220 seeders, 154,723 grass-mowing machines, and 25,407 binders. In 1948, Czechoslovak farmers owned 18,395 tractors and in the beginning of 1949, 22,000 tractors. During 1949, 5,500 additional tractors were delivered to farmers.

In 1946, the area under cultivation per tractor was reduced to 470 hectares, in 1947 to 351 hectares, in 1948 to 255 hectares. According to the 1953 plan, each tractor is scheduled to cultivate 125 hectares.

The availability of synthetic fertilizer measured in active ingredients was as follows: between 1933 and 1937 there was an average of 18.7 kilograms per hectare, while from 1945 to 1946 it was 9.5 kilograms; from 1946 to 1947 it was 23.1 kilograms, and from 1947 to 1948 it rose to 25.7 kilograms per hectare.

Minister of Agriculture Duris recently stated that in 1949 the total industrial production per capita amounted to 230,000 crowns, while individual small-scale agricultural production amounted to 28,500 crowns per capita. This shows that agricultural productivity is eight times smaller than industrial productivity. In 1949, state farms produced 60,000 crowns' worth of goods per worker which is more than twice as much as was produced by small-scale agriculture.

The success of industry is based on the fact that small-scale trades workshops were transformed into large-scale factories.

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